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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Yasuhiro Hino

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EXAMINER

SINGH, RACHNA

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

09/06/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/950,020

Applicant(s)

HINO, YASUHIRO

Examiner

Rachna Singh

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 and 38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 and 38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/11/06; 12/05/06
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06/18/07 has been entered.
2. Claims 1-24 and 38 are pending. Claims 1, 13, and 24 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 08/11/06 and 12/05/06 have been considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by

another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 3, 5-7, 9, 13, 15, 17-18, 20, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Huang, US 2001/0032218 A1, 10/18/01 (filed provisional on 1/31/00).

In reference to claims 1, 13, and 24, Huang discloses an apparatus for converting unstructured documents into a format to be printed correctly which meets the preamble, **a printing apparatus**. See page 1 and page 4, paragraphs [0047]-[0048].

Huang teaches a method and apparatus for utilizing document type definition to generate structured documents that are exchanged over a network. See page 1, paragraphs [0003]-[0007]. Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document or unstructured document. See page 4, paragraph [0054]. This meets the limitation, **storage means for storing document data received via a network and described in a predetermined structured description language**. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048] and page 5, paragraphs [0062]-[0063].

Huang discloses generating metafiles from authored documents where the authored documents includes displayable objects, such as a group of characters. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048]. Huang teaches objects (i.e. group of characters) in the document are defined by a number of attributes and decoration information

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including font size used to print the document correctly which meets the limitation,

analysis means for analyzing document data stored by said storage means and recognizing font sizes contained in the document data and for recognizing characters contained in the document represented by the document data, and for recognizing the character contained in the document data to which the font sizes are applied. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048].

Huang discloses an editing module connected to the input module which is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes which meets the limitation, ***instruction input means for, when providing a print instruction, entering, via an operation panel of said printing apparatus, a first font size selected from among a smallest size, a most frequently used size and all sizes, and, a second font size to be used for formatting the document data for printing on at least one print page, the second font size being different from the first font size.*** See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Huang teaches the document can be printed according to the font size of the characters using a printer interface. See page 4, paragraph [0048] and page 5, paragraph [0057]. *Examiner Note: the first font size selected in Huang is all the sizes.*

Huang teaches altering the font size of certain data elements and assigning different font sizes. Huang's system allows for all font sizes to be altered into a second

inputted size such that they are scaled which meets the limitation, ***scaling means for scaling all the characters contained in the document data such that all font sizes in the document become equal to the entered second font size, if said discrimination means discriminates that the first font size indicates the all sizes.***

See pages 4-6. *Examiner Note: The claim as currently recited only requires one of the three cases to occur. In Huang, all the font sizes can be altered if all the font characters are selected.*

Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element where the font information is assigned as attributes or character data for document elements which meets the limitation, ***image forming means for executing an image forming process such that data representing the character recognized by said analysis means is outputted for printing on the at least one print page on which contents of the document data are laid out in accordance with the scaling by said scaling means.*** See pages 4-6. Huang teaches the document can be printed according to the font size of the characters using a printer interface which meets the limitation, ***printing means for printing data based on print data formed in the image forming process executed by said image forming means.*** See page 4, paragraph [0048] and page 5, paragraph [0057]. Huang teaches a conversion process of an unstructured document to a markup language file. An unstructured document lacks a "concept of page" which meets the limitation,

wherein the document data does not include a concept of page. The counter is configured to count the number of pages in a metafile to be converted. All the objects in a display are associated with the document elements in a DTD file and saved as a corresponding modified metafile. See page 4, paragraph [0054] of Huang. In other words, the input module loads the documents which can be either a structured file or unstructured file. See page 5, paragraph [0065]-[0067].

In reference to claims 3 and 15, Huang discloses generating metafiles from authored documents where the authored documents includes displayable objects, such as a group of characters. The object is defined by a number of attributes and decoration information including font size. See page 4, paragraphs [0047] and [0048]. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6.

In reference to claims 5, 6 and 17, Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document. An editing module is connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font

attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6.

In reference to claims 7 and 18, Huang teaches that document data can include character and object data. See page 4, paragraph [0048]. A metafile, referring to either the unstructured document or a printed version thereof, typically contains many displayable objects. Each object is a cluster or a group of characters or words or a graphic representation. As shown in display, each word is a displayable object which is inherently carried over in the metafile. In other words, each object is defined by a number of attributes or decoration information including, but not limited to, type, size, color and position of the object such that it can be "printed" correctly. See page 4, paragraph [0048]. Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document. An editing module is connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and

to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6.

In reference to claims 9 and 20, Huang teaches that his apparatus communicates document data over a network. See abstract.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 2, 4, 8, 10-12, 14, 16, 19, 21-23, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang, US 2001/0032218 A1, 10/18/01 (filed provisional on 1/31/00) in view of Sasaki et al., US 6,351,317 B1, 2/26/02 (filed 9/28/98).

In reference to claims 2 and 14, Huang does not teach calculating a magnification change rate utilizing the font size information in said document data and the information entered by the instruction input means; however, Sasaki does. Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as the resolution of the preview image displayed on

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the CRT, and an instruction to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends this information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claims 4 and 16, Huang does not teach calculating a magnification change rate utilizing the font size information in said document data and the information entered by the instruction input means; however, Sasaki does.

Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data

that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as the resolution of the preview image displayed on the CRT, and an instruction to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends these information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claim 8 and 19, Huang teaches that document data can include character and object data. See page 4, paragraph [0048]. A metafile, referring to either the unstructured document or a printed version thereof, typically contains many displayable objects. Each object is a cluster or a group of characters or words or a graphic representation. As shown in display, each word is a displayable object which is inherently carried over in the metafile. In other words, each object is defined by a number of attributes or decoration information including, but not limited to, type, size, color and position of the object such that it can be "printed" correctly. See page 4, paragraph [0048]. Huang discloses an input module that loads a document from a document database. The document can be structured document. An editing module is

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connected to the input module is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Huang further discloses a transformation module for outputting the edited documents as the intermediate structured document which contains the font information. The intermediate document is converted to a structured document and forms a presentation element. The font information are assigned as attributes or character data for document elements. See page 6.

Huang does not teach **a magnification change**; however, Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part

of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as the resolution of the preview image displayed on the CRT, and an instruction to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends these information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which

Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claims 10 and 21, Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and the second part of the dot data. For example, after the preview image is displayed on the CRT, it is assumed that the computer user inputs an instruction to increase resolution of a part of the preview image by two times as high as

the resolution of the preview image displayed on the CRT, and an instruction to designate an area (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8). The computer receives these instructions, and then recognizes that the magnification of the resolution is two times and the location and size of the area to increase resolution is (X1, Y1)-(X8, Y8), and then sends this information to the printer as a request command. See column 9, lines 25-55 and columns 18-19. Sasaki's selection to change the resolution is selecting a different layout that requires the calculation of the magnification change rate.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

In reference to claims 11-12 and 22-23, Huang does teach the need for presenting documents on various media and discloses the need for a printing the data according to the decoration information (i.e. font size). See page 4, paragraph [0048].

Furthermore, Sasaki discloses a printing apparatus for processing document information.

In reference to claim 38, Huang does not teach scaling each character to a base character size for allotment to the physical page, based on font size designated in said print set information and standard font size designated by said resource; however, Sasaki does. Sasaki teaches a printing system composed of a data processing apparatus and a printing apparatus. The data processing apparatus generates print command data that indicates a plurality of commands to form an image to be printed. This print command data is sent to the printing apparatus. Dot data is received by the printing apparatus and a preview image forming device forms a preview image. The preview image is then displayed and a request command is sent to the printing apparatus. The printing apparatus receives the print command data and converts it to print data. The print data includes a plurality of dot data each of which corresponds to a different dot of the image to be printed. The first extracting device extracts a first part of the dot data and the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data. A request is received from the data processing apparatus and a second extracting device for extracting a second part of the dot data in response to the request command reforms the preview image by using the first and second part of the dot data. The preview image forming device of the printing system forms a first preview image by using the first part of the dot data and forms a second preview image, which is a magnification of the first preview image by suing the first part of the dot data and the

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Huang's system to include a magnification change rate as taught by Sasaki because it allows image data resolution and characteristics to be altered efficiently to ensure a suitable display for presentations on various media which was desired at the time of the invention since millions of web pages are created and there is a "tremendous need to quickly and easily convert documents". Furthermore, Huang teaches changing the information of displayable objects which could include resolution in addition to font size. See abstract of Huang in which he discusses the generation of files suitable for presentations on various media. Please also see page 1 in which Huang discusses the need to convert documents into a format presentable to and accessibly by other applications and computers on the Internet.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 06/18/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claims 1-24 and 38 are pending. Claims 41, 44, and 45 have been cancelled by the amendment. Claims 1, 13, 22, and 24 have been amended. The claim objection with respect to claim 1 has been overcome pursuant to Applicant's amendment and is withdrawn.

On pages 16-18 of the Remarks, Applicant gives an overview of the cited features of the claimed invention. Beginning on page 18 and continuing onto page 19 of the Remarks, Applicant argues nothing in Huang teaches or suggests the limitations drawn to the instruction input means where a first font size is selected among a smallest size, a most frequently used size, and all sizes, the discrimination means and the scaling means. Examiner disagrees as the claim as currently recited claims "if" clauses. Such clauses are conditional and do not require all the cases to occur. Thus the Examiner has interpreted Huang as disclosing the case where all the sizes are selected and scaled to equal the second font size entered by a user. As stated in the rejections above, Huang discloses an editing module connected to the input module which is used to create and edit the structure-based font information for the input documents. This allows selection of elements for the input documents and provides an editing environment to alter the font attributes such as font type, font style, font color, font size, and font effects for the selected data elements and to assign font attributes which meets the limitation, ***instruction input means for, when providing a print instruction, entering, via an operation panel of said printing apparatus, a first font size***

selected from among a smallest size, a most frequently used size and all sizes, and, a second font size to be used for formatting the document data for printing on at least one print page, the second font size being different from the first font size. See pages 5-6, paragraphs [0066]-[0067]. Huang teaches the document can be printed according to the font size of the characters using a printer interface. See page 4, paragraph [0048] and page 5, paragraph [0057]. *Examiner Note: the first font size selected in Huang is all the sizes.*

Huang teaches altering the font size of certain data elements and assigning different font sizes. Huang's system allows for all font sizes to be altered into a second inputted size such that they are scaled which meets the limitation, ***scaling means for scaling all the characters contained in the document data such that all font sizes in the document become equal to the entered second font size, if said discrimination means discriminates that the first font size indicates the all sizes.*** See pages 4-6. *Examiner Note: The claim as currently recited only requires one of the three cases to occur. In Huang, all the font sizes can be altered if all the font characters are selected.*

In view of the comments above, the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30AM-6:00PM).

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Rachna Singh
Art Unit 2176
08/30/07